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Mr. Bryan and Dignity.

We observe that Mr. Bryan's
"want of dignity" is offending the
sensibilities of not a few gentle-
men who have no intention of vot-
ing for him. To show a readiness
to address "any Tom, Dick and
Harry crowd that calls for a speech,"
to move among the people as one of
themselves; to be willing, anxious
to expound the proposals of his
party's platform and tell the voters
why he thinks they should give
their ballots for him and his cause;
to go frankly forth to the country
and uphold the principles of govern-
ment for which his candidacy stands
—all this is strictly American be-
yond dispute, but it appears that it
is not dignified. True dignity, per-
haps, has its home in Canton, where
Mr. Bryan's competitor, declining a
joint discussion of the issues of the
campaign, is boxed up in an impres-
sive seclusion, broken only by occa-
sional exhibitions on the porch. But,
then, in justice to the democratic
candidate, it should be remembered
that, unlike Major McKinley, he has
to do his own fighting. There is no
Mark Hanna to go to the front for
Mr. Bryan, no banded millionaires,
unselfishly devoted to a protective
tariff and the gold standard, to con-
tribute vast sums for orators, litera-
ture and the other legitimate and
illegitimate expenses of a campaign.
Major McKinley can afford to lie
back in a state of quiescence which
may be either dignified or shameful
according to the point of view.
While he lies back the boodles of his
beloved land is battling for him and
the great cause of privileges for the
few and spoliation for the many.

It would make for enlightenment if
the gentlemen who are distressed by
Mr. Bryan's lack of dignity would
add to their own dropping the policy
of yelling and reply to his speeches
To fight for gold till you are red in
the face may be a healthful exercise,
and to hurl insulting epithets at a
speaker may produce in the hurlers
an agreeable sense of moral eleva-
tion, yet these activities do assur-
edly spread the conviction that the
speeches cannot be answered. In
more than a hundred addresses Mr.
Bryan has challenged the monometal-
listas to a defense of their doctrine,
and the principal response as yet has
been the heaving of verbal brick-
bats. Contrasted with his behavior,
the dignity of the gold standard

campaign must impress itself on
every impartial spectator.

Mr. Bryan has the dignity of his
convictions, his courage and his ad-
mirable self-command amid a storm
of ignoble detraction. The nomina-
tion of a great party for the presi-
dency has neither overweighted nor
inflated him. He has claimed no
pedestal, but remained a simple citi-
zen who meets men as equals who
have a right to demand of one who
asks to be a public servant on what
grounds he invites the trust and suf-
frages of his fellow citizens. There
is dignity enough in that attitude
to satisfy anybody who has an
American head on his shoulders and
American sentiments in his breast.
—New York Journal.

**How Free Coinage Would Affect
Our Mints.**

One of the stock arguments of the
single gold standard which is con-
stantly bobbing up and down like a
cork on the surface of the present
campaign is that if silver is restored
to its coinage rights, the world's
supply of that metal will almost in-
stantly become tributary to our mints.

In reply to this argument, it may
be said that the evil which the ad-
vocates of the single gold standard
appear to contemplate with so much
dread is really greater in apprehen-
sion than it can possibly be in real-
ity. Silver is by no means so plenti-
ful in the world as to justify the
alarm which is entertained by the
money power. Besides, it should
be remembered that other nations
will hardly find it to their interest
to send silver to our mints for the
purpose of having it coined when
they have barely enough for their
own monetary and industrial uses.

Indeed, on account of the scarcity
of silver which prevails in other
countries, there is a constant stream
of silver now leaving this country
for Europe. Only a day or two
ago a firm in Paris ordered silver
bars from this country to the amount
of \$3,581,000. Such figures hardly
warrant the belief that foreign sil-
ver is so abundant as to warrant our
serious fears in the event of free
coinage.

But suppose, for the sake of argu-
ment, that foreign silver was really
as plentiful as the advocates of the
single gold standard represent;
what then? Does it necessarily
follow that our mints would be over-
run by the white metal; and even
if such was really the case, could it
possibly produce a harmful effect?
If coined into money, it would of
course remain in this country and
thus increase the circulating me-
dium.

That silver cannot possibly dis-
place gold is amply attested by the
fact that neither metal abounds in
sufficient quantity to meet the de-
mands of commerce. Both metals
will serve the purposes of trade as
long as time endures. To open our
mints to silver is simply to restore
that metal to its ancient rights and
to give it that dignity as a money
metal which it enjoyed as far back
as the days of the patriarchs.—At-
lanta Constitution.

There can be no legitimate cause
for a decline in general prices, ex-
cept an appreciation in the value of
money. The one statement is the
same as the other. Robert Gigen,
of England, is probably one of the
ablest defenders of the single
gold standard. The gold standard
advocates will therefore not object
to our quoting from him. He says,
in an article entitled: "A Chapter
on Standard Money," published in
the London Statist for July and
August, 1890:

"If we were told that copper or
iron or wheat were rising because
there was a deficiency of the supply
of them to meet all the demands, we
should accept the statement as a
matter of course. But what is true
of copper or iron or wheat must
equally be true of any commodity
which happens to be the standard
monetary substance. If gold or sil-
ver is that substance, and gold or
silver is increasing in demand with-
out any corresponding increase in
supply, then people who want gold
or silver for any purpose must give
more for them. And this will be
described as a fall of prices."

We see, then, how widely mistaken
these monometallists have been,
who, in their dislike of bimetallicism,
have denied that the recent great
demand for gold in relation to its
supply were likely to have caused a
rise in its exchange value for other
things. Looked at in this way, the
fall of prices is itself a proof that
gold, in relation to all the demands
for it, has been relatively scarcer
than it was. Everybody who has
wanted it has had to give more for
it. If everybody who wanted coal

or pig iron was giving more for it
than before, we should not hesitate
to say that coal or pig iron were re-
latively more in demand than they
had been; but what we should say of
coal and pig iron we must also say
of gold and silver in a like case."

Our Leader.

Our leader is equal to every occa-
sion. Indeed while he had taught
the country to expect much of him,
he seems often to be doing more
than was expected. His letter of
acceptance is a model of brevity,
directness, comprehensiveness and
sound statesmanship. He unquali-
fiedly indorses every plank in the plat-
form, upholds the constitution and
the laws, clearly states the powers
and obligations of the United States
and the states in the preservation of
public tranquillity and order, sets his
face against the new system of sell-
ing bonds and the new occupation
of supplying the government with
gold, which it does not need, in ex-
change for such bonds, and opposes
the fiat money schemes of the oppo-
sition, by which they hope to destroy
the greenbacks and put in their
places their own notes, to be guar-
anteed without consideration by the
government. He has the right
words for those who labor with their
hands. He favors the arbitration
of labor, disputes and opposes the
importation of paupers and crimi-
nals from abroad to water the stock
of our labor market. He favors
David B. Hill's Senate bill, which
passed in that body, providing for a
trial by jury in certain contempt
cases. He advocates the prohibi-
tion of trusts and the regulation of
great corporations; he recognizes
the duty of the U. S. government
to regulate interstate commerce,
though not exclusively in the inter-
est of the great trunk railroad lines.
He opposes the proposition to make
the Pacific railroads a present of
their indebtedness to the govern-
ment; he opposes life tenure of office
in the civil service, but in this ex-
plicitly states that he does not
refer to any official who holds office
for life under the constitution.
This means that he is in favor of a
life tenure for the judges of the
Federal Courts of the United States,
but not for the hirelings of Mr.
Cleveland, who have been enswar-
ming in every state convention in the
United States, endeavoring to man-
ufacture legislatures for their mas-
ter, to serve him in a national con-
vention against the interests of the
people. He set forth the paramount
importance of the money question
in a few burning words, and appeals
to the men of all parties to post-
pone the consideration of the tariff
question until "the people of this na-
tion, sitting as a high court," can
"render judgment in the cause which
greed is prosecuting against human-
ity."

Mr Bryan's letter of acceptance is
a model document, and stamps him
as a statesman of the first order.

It is a sufficient answer to the
froth and flatulence of the letter of
acceptance of the republican candi-
date for the Vice Presidency, pub-
lished on the same day, in which he
pretends to believe that the Chicago
platform "embodies a menace of na-
tional disintegration and destruc-
tion," and contains a "deliberate
proposition to repudi-
ate the plighted public faith, to im-
pair the sanctity of the obligation
of private contracts, to cripple the
credit of the nation by stripping the
government of the power to borrow
money as the urgent exigencies of
the treasury may require; and, in a
word, to overthrow all the founda-
tions of financial and industrial sta-
bility."

If a refusal to redeem silver obli-
gations amounting to hundreds of
millions in gold, purchased at
twenty-five per cent premium from
J. Pierpont Morgan and his accom-
plices will cripple the credit of the
nation, the crippling will begin on
the fourth of next March, immedi-
ately after the inauguration of W. L.
Jennings Bryan.

Those partisan patriots who are
electing their presidential candi-
date nowadays by taking straw votes
on Pullman trains should not over-
look the fact that a few men who do
not ride in palace coaches also expect
to vote this fall.

The highest spot inhabited by
human beings on this globe is the
Buddhist cloister of Hanle, Tibet,
where twenty-one monks live at an
altitude of 16,600 feet.

St. Joseph, Gauley. The New
York World promised to
unmask some of the sophistries of
Mr. Bryan's notification speech. But
it has not yet undertaken the job.
The World thinks about
the speech this